NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

Measles☎

(Rubeola)

What is measles?

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease with an abrupt onset. Measles causes fever, rash and other complications, which may be serious and result in pneumonia, swelling of the brain, convulsions, deafness or mental retardation. Measles is also known as rubeola, which should not be confused with rubella, another vaccine-preventable viral rash illness.

Who is at risk for measles?

Anyone who has not been vaccinated or has not previously had measles is at risk for developing the disease. Cases of measles occur infrequently in the United States due to high vaccination rates, but outbreaks can occur among people who have not been immunized.

What are the symptoms of measles?

- Fever, cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes
- Small, red spots in mouth (called Koplik spots)
- Rash that starts at the head or neck and then spreads
- Possible diarrhea or ear infection

How soon do symptoms appear?

Symptoms appear eight to 12 days after exposure.

How is measles spread?

Measles is spread through the air when someone who is infected sneezes or coughs.

When and for how long is a person able to spread the disease?

A person is able to spread measles from one to two days before the first signs or symptoms appear (three to five days before the rash) to four days after the appearance of the rash.

How is a person diagnosed?

A health professional will confirm a positive diagnosis by laboratory testing.

What is the treatment?

No medical treatment is available. Bed rest and care at home are the recommended method of treatment. Also, non-prescription medication such as ibuprofen may help relieve discomfort.

☎ Report Immediately: 800.472.2180 or 701.328.2378

Does past infection make a person immune?

Yes, once someone has been infected with the measles virus, he or she is immune.

Should children or others be excluded from day care, school, work or other activities if they have measles?

Yes. Children or staff, who are infected with the measles virus, should be excluded until four days after the rash appears. Unvaccinated people who have been exempted from measles immunization for medical, religious, moral or philosophical reasons must be immunized within 72 hours of exposure. Vaccination within 72 hours of exposure may provide some protection. If unvaccinated people are not vaccinated within 72 hours, they should be excluded from all activities until at least two weeks after the appearance of rash in the last case of measles.

What can be done to prevent the spread of measles?

1. All children between 12 months and 15 months of age should be vaccinated with the first dose of MMR (measles, mumps and rubella vaccine). A booster dose of MMR is recommended at 4 to 6 years of age. A new combination vaccine is also available (MMRV) that protects against measles, mumps, rubella and chickenpox. Children are required to be age-appropriately immunized against measles in order to attend early childhood facilities and schools in North Dakota.
2. The immunization status of all children and staff at the school or early childhood facility should be reviewed.
3. During measles outbreaks, exposed children and staff who have not been immunized should be excluded until they are vaccinated, or, if they refuse, they should continue to be excluded until the North Dakota Department of Health determines it is safe for them to return. The vaccine may provide some protection if given within 72 hours of exposure.
4. Routine handwashing also helps prevent the spread of measles.

Additional Information:

Additional information is available at www.ndhealth.gov/disease or by calling the North Dakota Department of Health at 800.472.2180.

This disease is a reportable condition. As mandated by North Dakota law, any incidence of this disease shall be reported immediately to the North Dakota Department of Health.

Resource: American Academy of Pediatrics. Measles. In: Pickering LK, ed. *Red Book: 2003 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases.* 26th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2003: 419-429.

NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH